17 9 12 idle

The abuse of Prerogative (as it really is, and such prerogative as the Kings of more than one European monarchy dare no longer exercise) in the resort to the Veto power by the Executive of the United States, has grown too frequent, and is, in its latest use, too intolerably bad, for us to pass over without a minuter examination than we could at the instant give it, the President's Message of the 8th of this month, returning to the Senate the Bill, which had passed both Houses of Congress, providing for the claims of our citizens who suffered by French spoliations prior to the year 1800, and offering the official "reasons" for negativing this long-delayed act of justice.

In this Message the President assigns, in obe dience to the constitutional phrases, his " reasons' against the Bill and his "objections to its becoming a law." Now, are reasons and objections, such as those are, a compliance with the purpose of the Constitution, or are they only reasons in name, for what is in point of fact an arbitrary, naked, cruel, and unjust exertion of mere sovereign will? And, in place of such, might not the President have, just as decently as to the laws, more respectably as to his own reputation for skill to color a bad act, spoke out in the old words, and said, for his sole reason "Stat pro ratione voluntas?"

For his first reason, his leading objection, and, a if to convict himself of having no legitimate grounds for what he is doing, the President is at pains to state that the antiquity of the losses, (to be compensated by the bill,) the multiplicity of the facts, the extended negotiations to which they gave rise, the brief time left him to look into the merits of the half a century before the Government, in its Executive or Leclaims, and the pressure upon him of other duties, gislative Departments, and all of them had their origin in prevent his having examined the matter in its details. To quote his precise words:

"In attempting to give the bill the careful examination steness of the period to which the claims belong, the ed, and the protracted negotiations to which they led between France and the United States. The short time intervening between the passage of the bill by Congress and the approach ing close of their session, as well as the pressure of other official duties, have not permitted me to extend my examination of the subject into its minute details. But, in the consideration that I have been able to give to it, I find objections of a grave character to its provisions."

out inconvenience, if the claims had been considered just. Mr. Jefferson, who was fully cognizant of the early dissencharacter to its provisions

we were to pay them, and even the general amount— and its 'probable accumulation,' and inquired whether it about how much they were. What, then, was should lie 'unproductive in the public vaults;' and yet these there to ascertain, except those very details which the President in effect avows that he could not inform himself about? The principle and the fact of a debt being ascertained, what was left but to canvass and sift the details; that is, the validity and extent of each particular claim belonging to this to apply it, it was directed by Congress to be deposited with body of claims, and making up, when joined to the rest, its gross amount?

" Details," then, not principles, were the impenot a judge nor a commissioner to pass upon the cost at the rate of sixty millions of dollars a year be expected to be made in scrip until it is all redeemed. Congress had not undertaken judicially to parcel ed, startle him not in the least! and had, with a most tardy faith, at last acknowledged the debt and provided a sum to cover it, leaving, of course, to judicial distribution the proportions in which and the persons to whom the money was to be paid. Does not any one see. then, at a glance, that the Executive's talking about the "details" in a case like this-the items that are to be admitted in favor of this or that individual-is, in effect, little better than saying that he will not sign any law that has details in it?

It examines them, in their principles, proofs, nothing to the surer inquiry of a tribunal : but here over ordinary private ones-that it had been origicitizens, against a foreign Power; that the nation had thus vouched for its reality and its exion, renounced the claim as against France, and engaged by treaty to pay its citizens the sum which it had been demanding on their behalf. This claim, then, having passed through an adverse examination much severer than any that ordinary private ones are subjected to, is again to be revised, as to payments under it, by judicial agents of some its merits much better ascertained than can be those provided for by common private bills. And now, all this being incontestably so, will any human being undertake to tell us how, upon his own principles, tails of so many; that the pressure of other busi- blow any thing of large amount. ness (wars, subtreasuries, free-trade, and other Mark, however, the ludicrous lapsus of the ne

"What is the main thing we are about, just now?"

"Why, to be sure, a war with Mexico."

" And, pray, what are the grounds for that war ?" "Why one of them, and conspicuously presented such in the proclamation prepared for Gen. Tay-LOR, that some of our citizens have just such claims igainst her as these others had against France."

"Well, who got us into this war?" " Mr. Polk, indisputably."

"Of course, then, he had 'examined all the de ails' of those claims, thus gone to war for, had he

" Not at all. How was he to do it? He had not 'time.' A few of the claimants may have stated their own cases to him; but that's no evidence; 'tis only the beginning of an inquiry. Our life on it, as many of these French claimants have told him

formed as to the justice and the amount of each particular claim for French spoliations prior to 1800 as of those against the Mexicans." "In truth, it would seem so; still, he vetoes the French claims; and he plunges the country into an

unnecessary and most costly war with our comparatively weak neighbor about the Mexican ones !" But let us proceed to his further "reasons" and

objections;" the next that come are as follows: "For the satisfaction of the claims provided for, it is proposed to appropriate five millions of dollars. I can perceive no legal or equitable ground upon which this large appropriasity or propriety exists for providing for these claims at this time than has existed for near half a century ; during all which period this questionable measure has never until the pretime received the favorable consideration of Congress. scarcely probable, if the claim had been regarded as upon the Treasury, that the with the events which gave rise to it, should not long since have done justice to the claimants. The Treasury has often been in a condition to enable the Government to do so with-Now, Congress, upon full investigation, had re- France, out of which the claims arose, in his annual recognised the fact of the claims, the principle that in 1808 adverted to the large surplus then in the Treasury, paid. Since that the public debt of the revolution and of the

Well: first of all, the President is alarmed at an of the bill, payment is directed to be made diments to the President's signing this bill-details an object that he does not know to be otherwise

out to each claimant a legal award for the exact He can perceive no legal no requitable ground for amount due him on proof: that was to be left to the appropriation. That, however, is by no means

> should unwillingly believe that either of us grows less respectable with every added year of life?

an argument to prove that a debt, no matter what its justice, should not be paid, for the admirable and moral reason that it has not been paid! "I did not pay you yesterday: therefore I ought not to pay you to-day!" Exquisite logic! Most inge. nious ethics! "It cannot be necessary that you should be paid: for, lo! you have not been paid!" vices, or supplies furnished, come before Congress. forty-four years since, that would be a conclusive reason for now paying them! It is a bad rule, amounts, through its Committee on Claims. If they say, that won't work both ways. Our Govthese report favorably on them, they are usually ernment of the time when the treaty by which the provided for by what are called "private bills;" Government took upon itself these claims was con which that now in question really is, only em- cluded did not discharge the obligation; and therebracing many persons. The only differences be- fore (insists he) their successors queht not to distween such cases of single persons and the present charge it. It is clear, then, that, as Mr. Van Buare in favor of the latter. For, in the case of the ren's Administration left behind it some twelve or whole matter, the amount to be paid, and leaves ought not to have provided for liquidating it; and clearer still that, as the Revolutionary Government the matter was to be submitted to legal examination ; could not meet its engagements, nor Mr. Madison's amounts, never settled till about 1834, should have nally preferred by the nation itself, acting for its been repudiated! For what is all such doctrine as this but the most arrant repudiation?

The President's next sentence contains an assertent; but had, for a very important consideration as to fact just about as authentic as these reasonings are respectable:

"During this extended course of time, embracing perio minently favorable for satisfying all just demands upon the vor in Congress, beyond the reports of committees, in one or the other branch. These circumstances alone are calculated to raise strong doubts in respect to these claims; and especially as all information necessary to a correct judgment concernkind or other; so that its dignity is far higher and ing them has been long before the public. These doubts ar strengthened in my mind by the examination I have been ensbled to give to the transaction in which they originated.

Being as ill-informed of this whole matter as the Executive avows that he is, he should not have the President has been able to sign any one pri- hazarded any assertion. These claims have been, vate bill of the many that he has this year appro- with little exception, always reported on favorably ved? Did he examine all their "details?" Had by the Congressional committees to which referred he "time" for them? Certainly not; he did not Repeatedly, they have been so reported on unani attempt, he did not desire to do, as to them, that mously. Nor is that all: they have several times which the not having the power to do, as to this, is passed one or the other House, but then failed in alleged by him as a fatal "objection." Why did the other, either through want of time to act on he not, then, send in each instance such bills back them, or by means of some of that opposition which with a veto, informing the House in which they ori- is so easily gotten up, under the popular name of ginated that "he had not time to look into the de- Economy, to defeat directly or destroy by a side

occupations) does not permit him to indulge in sentence of the paragraph : the President said grave humdrum investigations, like this, of mere wrongs ly, in the outset, that the matter is a very intricate or debts to our own citizens; that Congress has it- one, and required much time and labor to compreself not examined the details of these bills, but hend it-more than he could give; and now he · left that to be done by only a few committee-men; avers that "all information necessary to a correct

he dont understand all the details, except such Every body, then, is or ought to be easily in pos- the two first of the closing paragraphs: are to carry his own purposes into effect—the session of the general and substantial merits of the "The bill proposes to pay five millions of dollars, as are to carry his own purposes into effect—the session of the general and substantial merits of the "The till proposes to pay are minious of country."

Tariff bill, for example, or the Mexican war bill." thing; and, if so, what excuse is there for a President in the habit of such sident of the United States, so much less accompanied by a release or discharge of the United. trict, such rigid investigation, before he acts? Let quainted than others with what he is to act on, making that want of information his reason for strangling what the Legislature has understanding

Does he touch the origin, the foundation, the to release to the Government all other compen principle, the history, any more than he has done the details of the claims? He does; but only enough to evade any statement, any examination For he next takes up and dismisses all that, as he had done the "details" of the bill, by saying-

"The limited time allowed me, before your adjourn

An arbitrary line alone, a casual date, separates these claims from a subsequent body of French spoliations. These later ones were paid twelve years ago. Accruing under a less outrageous Government, were the cases like to be better founded their cases; and he is, he must be, just as well in- Just the contrary. Were we not on the eve of a war about them? Certainly. Yet were not they, too, some thirty years old? Dates say so. But had Congress repeatedly had favorable reports on them ! It had never looked into them. Were we under any special pledge of faith to the claimants Not the least. Had the President "examined int all their details?" The President was General Jackson, whose turn for laborious investigation was not remarkable. But, at any event, why did the claim which he then set up and would have fought for, stop exactly at this date of September 30th. 1800? Notoriously and avowedly because the or at least render it secure; but Mr. Polk sneers at it as "th United States had already received complete compensation, in the acquisition of Louisiana, for all claims before 1800. Have we made this clear?

'The next " reasons" run as follows:

"The present is a period particularly unfavorable least of them, of so doubtful a character. There is no surplu in the Treasury. A public debt of several milions has been created within the last few years. We are engaged in a for eign war, uncertain as to its duration, and involving heavy expenditures; to prosecute which war Congress has, at it present session, authorized a further loan. So hat, in effect, to borrow money and increase the public debt to pay these

"A particularly unfavorable period," quotha How is that? A period when the flourishing revenue system of the country can be prudently upseta period when a fresh hard money experiment can be ventured on, is surely a period when we might pay a debt so old, so wrongfully withheld. The neasures of the Administration are bad, indeed, if they forbid our paying debts as sacred as this.

What next? Alas! a series of arguments whose shallowness and inconsistency intimate only the dearth of any deeper or more coheren ones :

" It is true," says the Message, "that, by the provi appropriation of five millions for a peaceful object; stead of money, but the effect upon the Treasury will be the an object that he does not know to be otherwise. The public lands constitute one of the sources of pubinto which he had not looked—nay, details into than just; which Congress has, after repeated inlic revenue, and if these claims be paid in land scrip, it will, which (had there been ever so much time at his disposal) he had no business to enter; for he is twenty or thirty millions towards a war, likely to because payments for the lands sold by the Government may individual rights arising under a law of the land, while it lasts, and which every body, even the Preindividual rights arising under a law of the land. while it lasts, and which every body, even the Prething less valuable. The bill provides that they shall be paid in land scrip, whereby they are in effect to be a mortgage upon the public lands in the new States—a mortgage, too, held in great part, if not wholly, by non-residents of the States in which the lands lie; who may secure these lands to commissioners, a judicial function. Congress had unaccountable; since he has just assured us that the amount of several millions of acres, and then demand for only, after many investigations, nearly all leading to he has not been able to make himself acquainted them exorbitant prices from the citizens of other States who the same result, satisfied itself that there did exist a large and valid body of such claims; that our Government had, upon receipt of ample considerations. But the same result, satisfied itself that there did exist with the grounds of the matter—its "details," by which alone the justice of each case could be learnt.

The claims are old, and therefore worthless. But the same result, satisfied itself that there did exist with the grounds of the matter—its "details," by which alone the justice of each case could be learnt.

The claims are old, and therefore worthless. But the same result, satisfied itself that there did exist the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the market, and thus retard the prosperity and first the week. It was tried before the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the mout of the market, and thus retard the prosperity and first trial commenced on Monday, 17th instant, and occupied the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the mout of the market, and thus retard the prosperity and first trial commenced on Monday, 17th instant, and occupied the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the mout of the market, and thus retard the prosperity and first trial commenced on Monday, 17th instant, and occupied the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of the week. It was tried before Hon. Amas sound public policy. If it be done in this case, it may b done in all others. It will form a precedent for the satisfac The remainder of the paragraph is little else but tion of all other stale and questionable claims, and would unloubtedly be resorted to by all claimants who, after successiv trials, shall fail to have their claims recognised and paid in money by Congress."

Did any one ever hear of such reasons as these for not paying a debt? As if well aware that the previous ones can have convinced nobody that the debt ought not to be satisfied, the Message now pro- sheriff wo Multitudes of claims for individual losses, or ser- Probably, then, if these poor people had been paid ceeds to quarrel with the mode of payment which Congress has devised as that which is easiest for the Government, and will slowly, and, not without a loss, eventually reimburse the claimants. The Government-we need not say why-cannot pay in cash; a loan for the purpose the President has declared himself opposed to; and its property--its lands, of which it has so great a dearth-he does not choose to part with: for it occurs to him that they might sell and the money not go into the pubsingle person, Congress ascertains judicially the eighteen mi lions of unpaid debt, Gen. Harrison's lic pocket! Now, is not here a foe to the Credit System, a patron of Hard Money, that is an example to all debtors? Of a sudden, it strikes him that the claims are perhaps just; and so, not having and the claim itself possessed this vast superiority the loans of the war of 1812, all these great and old any money, he is shocked at the thought of paying any money, he is shocked at the thought of paying them in any thing but what is not to be had! Now, really, if the claimants, so long misused, are at last content to take land scrip, we cannot see why the President should object, unless meaning to give them something better. Such talk is a cruel give them something better. Such talk is a cruel mockery. As to all the rest, about their becoming mockery. As to all the rest, about their becoming "non-resident landholders in the States," "asking exorbitant prices for them," and "retarding settle-ing pigeons. When within about a mile of home he heard a crackling in the underwood behind him, and turning to learn the beauting them out of market," it were to he wished that the President had told us why this land scrip is to be used so differently from any other? or why all others who buy or get the public lands do not make the same dreadful use of them? Are you not afraid to let any public lands land scrip is to be used so differently from any termin

be sold?

In half this paragraph the President considers the claims too real and too valuable to allow people to get them in the inadequate shape of land. Lest to get them in the inadequate shape of land, lest the piece, but the animal recovering seized the young man by they should ask exorbitant prices for it! But behold, before the end, he pronounces the claims, into which he has not time to look, "stale and blood, the youth with some difficulty drew a knife from I questionable!" Oh, mighty Daniel! hast thou a second time "come to judge?" And is it thee tree, awfully mangled in the conflict and covered with blood. we have in the Presidency?

of a President—who says he has not had time to deadly struggle with the three wolves [Bytown (Canada) Gazette.

But, humiliated by this review, we turn away from all further commentary on the small remain-

States from all other and further compensation than the claim ant may be entitled to receive under the provision of the act.' accept his share of a fund known to be in

" If these claims be well founded, it would be unjust claimants to repudiate any portion of them, and the rema ing sum could hereafter be resisted. The bill proposes to pay

nd when many measures of importance necessarily deman and the existing state of the Treasury and of the country mand, I deem it to be my duty to withhold my approval, that it may hereafter undergo the revision of Congress. I have come to this conclusion with regret. In interposing my o should be an extreme case which would make it the duty of the Executive to withhold his approval of any bill passed by Congress upon the ground of its expediency alone. JAMES K. POLK."

SALE OF UNITED STATES PROPERTY.

In this morning's Courier, Mr. George Morton, Unite States agent, advertises for sale at auction, one yawl boat, three scows, two steamboats, a quantity of timber, spikes, blasting powder, &c. purchased for and used in the work or our harbor and piers. With great propriety the sale is to take place on the south pier-the exposed, dilapidat which is now the subject of so much remark and anxiety. little more than two hours expense of the Mexican war w suffice to complete our harbor, according to its present plan, mouth of a creek," and says appropriations for it are unco itutional, and the money is, besides, wanted for the war.

Announcements of similar sales are made at the vari harbors above us. All the United States property is to be sold off, and for the remainder of Mr. Polk's A ertain-unless the North as one man insists upon its rightsthe lives and property of our citizens, and all the vast con erce of the lakes, will be exposed to the full fury of the nities, light-houses will cor orms. As if to mock our cala tinue to be kept up, marking where ports once a minute and accurate survey of the lakes. If harbors are unational, by what right are these surveys made, and what use will they be when completed? By denying us harbors. the surveys become useless, as a matter of course, to both the bids harbors applies with equal force to surveys. The wick edness of denying the one is only equalled by the absurdity of let the North present an unbroken front, on this and ot questions peculiarly and vitally affecting its interests, and the evil we now have to complain of will soon be remedied. Buffalo Advertiser

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY. -Mr. JOHN WESLEY FINCH & Abingdon, Virginia. They were travelling, and had enca quietly reposing in their carryall, together with a nephew when the horse, being tethered to the wheel, took fright turned the wagon bottom upwards, and the two old people were suffocated before they could be relieved. The your man who was with them states that they were returning fro a visit in North Carolina to their residence near Dresden

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—The case of Comwas such a noise and confusion in the court-hor charge, that the jury did not hear the Judge's in them more comfortably provided for in future; he would re-main in town until Monday morning to receive their verdict, if they should be able by that time to agree; if not, he had a two weeks, he would again attend to reco jury to report that they had agreed on their verdiet, whi was rendered for the defendant.—Ithaca Chronicle.

AN ELEPHANT'S DOINGS .- We learn by a gentleman to a wagon some twenty rods off. The horses took fright as thauge beast approached them, broke loose, and ran a few roo wagon and threw the horses some two rods over the fence. One of the horses rose with several broken ribs, and manages to escape his assailant, which fell upon the other with h tusks, tore out his entrails, and continued to toss him alor

tusks, tore out his entrails, and the fence some ten rods or more.

At this time the keeper, who was at dinner when the el-phant escaped from the tent, came up and called the anim The elephant immediately obeyed the words by name. The elephant immediately obey followed the keeper to an orchard about a

Worr Figur.—About a fornight ago a young man the cause of the noise he beheld three enormous wolves com directly toward him. He saw no chance of escape, and

we have in the Presidency?

Ye plundered Americans, whom the flag of your country did not save from outrage—whom its faith deceives—whom its Chief Magistrate insults for the very length of your wrongs and poverty—go! your rights are STALE! And, no doubt, like other things in that condition, they stink in the nostrils of a President—who says he has not had time to doubt the skins of the dead wolves as trophies of what we may justly call an extraordinary exploit. The hero of the fight, as we may call him, has nearly recovered from his wounds, although the will bear to his grave the broad scars of his triumphant and deadly struggle with the three wolves.

The people of North Carolina have decided at the election against establishing a penit majority of from 15,000 to 20,000.

and, in short, that he wont sign any thing of which judgment on it has been long before the public." der of the Veto, begging only a little attention to DEMOCRATIC REASONING versus DEMOCRATIC

THE MINISTER AND REPORT.—The Report of the den, in the city of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury of the 22d of July, which our friend of the Washington Union says will be "the great of New York gave a legal existence to this Insti-FROM THE HARMISBURG "DEMOCRATIC UNION." These claims are estimated to amount to a much larger sum than five millions of dollars, and yet the claimant is required utter absurdity. The broad and sweeping assertion is made of the past eighteen years are known to the people; but at in in this report that the people of the country are taxed, in con- not so well known that almost the whole labor sence of the tariff, from three to four times the additional formed by the volunteer patriotic devotion of the

> ture and consumption in the country, viz: iron, and the ma'nufactures thereof; the manufactures of tobacco, cotton,
> 'wool, and leather; coal, salt, sugar, molasses, glass, paper,
> 'cordage, cotton bagging, hats and caps, straw hats, bonnets,
> 'and braids, and earthenware," amounting, in the aggregate,
> to \$331,198,850, and lays down the position that, upon these
> titems, "to bring a nett revenue of \$17,032,289 into the * \$75,784,405, constituted the enhanced price of these pro-tected domestic articles." The mode of proving the above extraordinary position is this: The Secretary takes the whole onsumption of the above named manufactures and adds therecoal dealers show that Wyoming anthracite coal retailed at the severing industry of our fellow-citizens. We hop Harrisburg wharf as follows: In 1841 at \$4; 1842 at \$3.25; cattle-show will be more crowded than even before

whole \$55, 157,048 worth manufactured and consumed in the at no additional cost worth remembering, see tens of country, and hence the people pay a tax of \$10,487,145 of the beautiful, curious, and invaluable useful works of o order to get into the Treasury \$3,731,005. Now, by the own countrymen, and women, too. report of the Secretary on commerce and navigation, it ap-pears that we exported last year of domestic manufactured outkeen, twist, yarn and thread, and other manufactured goods, the neat little amount of \$4,327,928 worth; and, if we can export these cottons in competition with all the world, will any morial, states that the General Government, under the pow-

we are very certain that the heaviest machinery now made of iron, such as stationary and locomotive engines, high treason to the constit

If this celebrated theory will apply in any case, it will ap- can legally make improvement absurdity of the Secretary's position. During the year 1837 ing this granted power to the improvement of there was imported into the United States upwards of four changels of internal commerce and trade. Perha duty amounted to on this wheat, but we presume it paid 20 the powers of the Government for the "general welfare per cent. under the compromise act, which yielded a revenue the country to please men whose views are entirely local to the Government of \$800,000. As there was produced and tary of the Treasury, the people of the United States were of \$25,000,000 without giving a dollar of re-We venture the assertion that there is not a as yet an open question. schools have been established who will believe this doctrine; and if the free trade party is to sustain itself upon such principles, we apprehend its race will soon be run.

CANADA.—The foreign arrivals of passengers at Queb

in to-day's paper when we tell him that no less than six or eight of our family, as well as three of the hands in our office, have, within the past week, been prostrate with disease, and we ourself have received a shake that we won't get over without 'something to take.'"

THE SAN PEDRO COMPANY .- The San Pedro, a Spr cighty-four gun ship, left Cadiz some time in the year 1815, for Spanish South America, with nearly a thousand persons on boxed, a portion of them being officers and troops sent ou to aid in the attempted subjection of the revolted colonies of Spain. The San Pedro was convoying various smaller vessels having troops on board, and she herself carried the funds to defray the expense of the expedition, supposed to amount to at least half a million of dollars. Off the island of Margarita the San Pedro was blown up with a terrible explosion, from fire having accidentally communicated with the spirit room. A large number of lives were lost, the vessel was to-

Baltimore with a view to the recovery of the lost treasures, called the San Pedro Company. A vessel was purchased and sent upon the search, but she failed to obtain any thing, owing to the inadequacy of the machinery which she carried out. Those who went out on this expedition satisfied themselves, however, of the feasibility of the plan, and a second vessel that the state of the plan is the second vessel that sieces of ordnance. The third expedition was then fitted out, which returned to Baltimore about the first of July last, having obtained about the same amount of property as was reco-

the ocean, are very curious indeed. The fragments of the ves-sel, cannon-balls, Spanish milled dollars, and various other-matters from the wreck, having fallen into one confused mass, es, sand, cockle-shells, and various other submarine substances, forming singular and interesting collections. It is very hard to get these masses up. Most of the money is found buried four feet deep in the sand, the bottom being hard sand, mixed with shells, coral, &c. Some of it is dug where the coral is several inches thick, most of it white rotten coral. Where the property lies the water is sixty feet deep.—Atlas.

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document" of the free-trade party in every portion of the tute, with full power to increase and multiply our country, advances such novel doctrines that we feel constrain- home resources in all the ways of agriculture, comunt of the duty, and a most sigular table is prepared to the Institute. Each successive year has proved greater in the results than each former one. Now it is The Secretary takes sixteen of the leading items of manufact than two hundred thousand spectators during ure and consumption in the country, viz : iron, and the ma- The pride of country gains new strength every year, and that

Preasury, there was imposed by the tariff of 1842 a tax of eat none of our corn. We are advised to till the earth to raise \$94,120,857 upon the people of these United States, of hog and hominy; to raise cotton, but not to spin it, not to which \$18,336,452 was gross revenue, and the remainder, weave it, not to dye it, and soon not to make a pair of panta

power, said that "our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own to the duty, assuming that the domestic article is raised in rindustry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive rice to precisely that extent. Thus he sets down the consumption of coal at 4,317,659 tons, valued at \$15,216,807, and adds thereto the duty of \$1.75 per ton, asserting that the consumer is taxed \$6,869,092 with a view of bringing into the reasury \$130,221, the amount of duty collected on the foreign coal brought into the country last year. In other words, the Secretary lays down the position that a ton of coal at the American Institute can only try to carry them energetically Harrisburg wharf is raised in price \$1.75 by the tariff of 1842, out; and that they will do. We will see if we cannot make and that its repeal would lower the price of a ton of coal to our own hob-nails and rat-traps. We think that we have seen that extent. Now, is there a sane man in this borough, or the last casting vote for centuries in favor of a foreign and dead anywhere else throughout the length and breadth of the Com- against American home industry. We shall show, as on all forconwealth, who will say that coal is raised one copper at this mer occasions in our history, from the days of Capt. Smith and lace, or at Philadelphia, or Pittsburg, by the tariff law of Pocahontas and of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock, that the 1842? The fact is, that the price of coal has decreased throughout Pennsylvania since 1842, and we might, if we chose to advance absurd theories, declare that this reduction was owing to the passage of the tariff bill. The books of our patriotic exhibition of the works of art, labor, genius, and per-1843 at \$3.25; 1844 at \$3; and 1845 at \$2.50. In Phila-most splendid specimens of the stock of animals of our own cour delphia the reduction in prices has been in a much greater try; that our artists and manufacturers, farmers and proportion. It must be an exceedingly rich joke to our neighbors of Pittsburg, who get their coal for about eighty cents a Let them come : there will be two or three hundre on, to be told that they are paying a duty of \$1.75 upon it. | citizens to admire them, whether foreigners do or not. A trip Again, in the item of cotton manufactures, the Secretary to our metropolis is always interesting, but tens of thousand ontends that the duty is to be added to the value of the of persons prefer to make it during the Fair, that they may,

New York, August 24, 1846.

"CONSTITUTIONAL" INTERNAL IMPROVE-

onsumer on any of the above-named articles of cotton goods. rivers "as have three or more States bordering on their navi-Again, in regard to iron, and the manufactures of iron, the eccetary asserts that the consumer is taxed some twenty-five braced within one, or, at farthest, two States." Thus Conillions of dollars for the purpose of putting into the Treasu- gress has undoubted constitutional power to improve the Delary about three millions and a quarter. As to what extent the ware and Connecticut, for there are three or more States be cretary's theory may apply to these manufactures we are dering upon each. More or less stretching of that power wi out we venture the assertion that it is also enable them to improve the Big Sandy, Pearl, Perdido, in the case of cotton goods, possibly and St. Mary's rivers, and all those, except the Ediste, o South Carolina, for they are in two States ; but it will be printing machinery and heavy castings, are cheaper at the pre-sent time than they were in 1841, under the operation of the perfection of reason, in discovering a rule by which Congress ply in the following, which we put by way of exhibiting the comparatively valueless, and yet are prohibited from apply-

THE COPPER REGION

KEEWENAW POINT

in isolated masses in the veins of the trap rock, which is here the rock of the country. These veins vary in width from mere threads to lodes of two or three feet. They are composed of spar, colored generally greenish by the presence of some combination of copper in a small proportion, and appear to run with considerable regularity either north and south, or intersecting east and west. The north and south lodes underlie with a slight inclination to the west, and the east and CANADA.—The foreign arrivals of passengers at Quebec this season, up to August 15, was 27,844. The Pilot, on the authority of letters from London, considers Earl Carricant and the authority of letters from London, considers Earl Carricant and the authority of letters from London, considers Earl Carricant and course of considering that Earl Garr is Minister, we think it probable that there will be a new Governor, and that a course of policy more akin to that of Lord Suyders will be pursued. The debt of the Canadas, some fourteen millions, is a great embarrassment. The act of Congress of August 8th allows the Canadas to send their produce through the State of New York, by canal or railroad, for exportation only. Should it not have allowed the millers of Cleveland, Black Rock, Rochester, Oswego, &c. to import Canadian graingrind it, and then ship off the equivalent in flour? As it stands, it is presumed that the grinding is secured to the Canadas at the produce of the secured to the Canadas and the stands, it is presumed that the grinding is secured to the Canadian miller. Canada can now export and import beyond sea without using the St. Lawrence—New York paper.

Sickness at Haurestown.—The Hagerstown News of Wednesday says: "The amount of sickness that now prevails in Hagerstown and its vicinity is truly alarming. Fevers of every hue and dye, remittent, intermittent, billious, the round of sickness that now prevails in Hagerstown and its vicinity is truly alarming. Fevers of every hue and dye, remittent, intermittent, billious, songestive, and many other kinds either 'too numerous to mention,' or beyond our ken, have prostrated hundreds, while the chills have done a full share of levelling beside. The reader will excuse the want of editorial attention in to-day's paper when we tell him that no less than six or the first difference of the proposal proposa

the value of their shares in the market at home, for comp to be able to report that they have "men on the grot When a lode is fixed upon, the next thing is to s shaft, which involves also an expensive outlay. Miner to be engaged, and means to provide for them houses, plies, materials, &c. These miners do not work lik Yankee laborers; they are, as I mentioned in one of my for letters, very intractable, and it is not to be expected that men can be hired to come and direct them and superin affairs in these wild isolated "diggins" for nothing-gether, it is evident to me that no company, unless they affairs in these wild isolated "diggins" for nothing, gether, it is evident to me that no company, unless they cover a much richer vein of ore than any that has been as yet, will be likely to realize an immediate profit upon capital they have invested; though of the ultimate succeptuses companies who manage their affairs with economy is every ground for a reasonable expectation.—Boston

A LEARNED PEDLAR. -Some years ago a ger had been appointed professor in the department of Ori Literature in one of our Colleges, went out to Asia to pe

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE LIBRARY.—By actual lately made, this library consists of 51,000 volumes, exc of eight or ten thousand pamphlets. The department American history is supposed to be the largest in the wor being 5,000 volumes. The oldest work on American histo-known to exist is a letter from Columbus, translated fro Italian into Latin, and published in 1494.

THE THOUSAND MILES' WALK - Wednesday was the las